

PRINTING PICTURES OF MISSING CHILDREN ON SENATE MAIL

AUGUST 7 (legislative day, AUGUST 5), 1987.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FORD, from the Committee on Rules and Administration,
submitted the following

REPORT

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report is submitted in compliance with section 3(a) of Public Law 99-87 (39 U.S.C. 3220), enacted August 9, 1985. Public Law 99-87 authorizes the use of official mail as a means of disseminating pictures of and biographical information about missing children; directs the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the House Commission on Mailing Standards to prescribe guidelines, rules, and regulations for the executive branch of the Government, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, respectively, and requires such Office, Committee and Commission to submit reports not later than two years after the date of enactment of the act assessing the effectiveness of the program and making recommendations with respect to its termination, continuation, or modification. Public Law 99-87 expires two and one-half years after the date of enactment.

BACKGROUND

In response to national concern about missing children, Congress passed the Missing Children Assistance Act of 1984, enacted as title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The act authorizes a range of activities including the establishment of a national resource center and clearinghouse (the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children), periodic incidence studies on the numbers of missing children, and grants to public and private agencies to support recovery efforts, prevention programs and vital research on such subjects as the psychological consequences of abduction. Widespread dissemination of pictures of missing children was one of the techniques employed in seeking to raise the level of

public awareness of the problem and in seeking assistance from the general public in locating and recovering missing children. Such pictures were disseminated on such media as television programs, inserts in utility bills, milk cartons, grocery bags, and posters.

In 1985 an additional step was taken. On May 22, 1985, Senator Howard Metzenbaum introduced S. 1195 to provide for the use of official mail of the Congress and of executive branch agencies as an additional means of disseminating such pictures. S. 1195 passed the Senate the same day. It passed the House, with amendments, on July 29, 1985, and was signed by the President on August 9, 1985.

With respect to the Senate, the act authorizes the use of Senate mail as a means of disseminating pictures of and information about missing children in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and directs the Committee to submit a report on the effectiveness of the use of such mail for such purpose, together with recommendations relative to the continuation of such program. The report is required two years after the date of enactment and six months before the date of termination of the act.

The text of the act and the text of the regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration are set forth as Appendices A and B, respectively, of this report. The protocol followed by the National Center in the compilation and selection of missing children's pictures for all press, other media, and private sector distribution channels is in Appendix C.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM IN THE SENATE

The regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration provide for the printing of a picture of a missing child on all "self-mailers," except town meeting notices, and all window envelopes containing letters prepared with the Senate Correspondence Management System (CMS). Self-mailers include newsletters, which represent well over 50 percent of all Senate mail. Throughout a week, a picture of one child is printed on all such mail, unless the Senator for whom the mail is being prepared specifically requests that no picture be printed, thus providing nationwide dissemination of information about that child. Pictures are printed in accordance with a schedule from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and are in furtherance of the Center's overall photo distribution program. Printing on self-mailers is a low cost and effective means of rapid dissemination because of the volume of such mail and the speed with which it is processed. Because pictures are printed on the address panel at the time the text of the mail is printed and because only one picture is used on all mail for an entire week and because town meeting notices, which are extremely time-sensitive, are not included in the program, the flow of mail through the Senate print facility, which sometimes exceeds one million pieces per day, is not disrupted. Currently, the National Center designates pictures for printing on Senate (and other official) mail only of children that have been abducted by an unknown individual. Also, the Center plans the dissemination cycle 56 weeks in advance. Changes in these two aspects of the operation

of this program are discussed in the section headed "Recommendations."

COSTS

During the seventeen month period ending May 1987, 111,075,253 self-mailers and approximately 30,000 envelopes bearing pictures of missing children were printed and mailed by the Senate Service Department. The unit costs of production are \$1.28 per 100,000 for self-mailers and \$3.85 per 1,000 for envelopes. The total cost for the 17 months was \$1,421.76. The costs include camera or composition time and program management time. No costs are included for equipment because no additional equipment was purchased and because including a picture with the other matter that is printed does not measurably decrease the useful life of the equipment.

RESULTS

To date, there are no known instances of the recovery of a missing child as a direct result of a person seeing the picture of a child on a piece of Senate mail and then seeing and reporting the child. Nevertheless, the National Center believes that the widespread dissemination of such pictures into millions of homes each month on Senate and other official mail serves to keep public awareness of the problem of missing children high and enhances the effectiveness of all other means of dissemination. A communication from Carla A. Branch, Communications Manager, and John B. Rabun, Jr., Deputy Director for Technical Assistance, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, dated July 23, 1987, is set forth in Appendix D. An attachment to the communication setting forth the names of 114 missing children recovered through pictures, the type of abduction, and the location of the picture directly instrumental in the recovery, is included in Appendix D.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to Public Law 99-87, the Committee recommends that it be reauthorized for a period of five years and that the Committee on Rules and Administration again be required to report its findings and recommendations to the Senate six months before its expiration.

With respect to the operation of the program in the Senate, the Committee, at the request of the National Center (see Appendix D), intends to make two changes. First, the Committee intends to extend Senate participation in the program to children other than those abducted by unknown individuals. Second, the Committee intends for the National Center to be able to supply photographs on a more frequent basis and to be able to submit photographs and biographical information in non-camera ready form for photocomposing by the Senate Service Department. Photocomposing one picture per week will not add measurably to the Service Department's workload or costs. The one-week cycle for changing photographs by the Service Department would be retained; the National Center would, however, be able to decide every week or two which picture to run, rather than having to decide a year in advance. These two changes will eliminate some significant logistical problems and op-

erating costs that the National Center now incurs and will increase the likelihood that Senate mail will be directly instrumental in the recovery of a missing child. The changes should make Senate mail more effective in carrying out the program of the National Center.

It is important to mention here, for the benefit of Senators, that including non-custodial parental kidnappings in the Senate program has a potential adverse risk. Even though the National Center will have verified through police reports and affidavits that the non-custodial parent has in fact wrongfully abducted the child and is being sought by law enforcement authorities for doing so, such parent often feels that his or her actions are based on natural rights and are in the best interests of the child. Such a person would understandably resent any person or process that is instrumental in depriving them of the child. They might consider the Senate mail program as "taking sides" in a family squabble. Nevertheless, non-custodial parental kidnappings are wrongful acts, are potentially harmful to the child, are substantial in number, and cannot be disregarded. Individual Senators should respond to any criticisms by citing the Senate-wide program and referring complainants to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Finally, the Committee urges every Senator to refrain from photo distribution outside of the operation established by the Committee's regulations and managed by the Senate Service Department and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Committee is aware of how desirable it may seem to a Senator to have printed on his or her mail a missing child from his or her own State. To do so, however, could prevent the goal of the program from being accomplished. If each Senator ran only pictures of children from his or her own State, no child would receive any publicity outside that State. The purpose of the program, however, is to provide nationwide publicity for a missing child. The ease and speed of interstate travel within the United States is the important factor here, and the proof of the necessity for nationwide distribution can be seen in the fact that, according to the National Center, not one of the children that has been recovered as a result of photo distribution was recovered in the same State from which he or she was abducted. The counterproductive nature of a parochial approach becomes more clear when one applies the same logic to smaller geographic areas. For example, if a mayor or a city council were to run only pictures of missing children from their city on their mail, no one outside their city would be able to be of any help. The appearance of pictures on mail would give the illusion but not the reality of action. It would be nonproductive because of insufficient coverage. Participation in the program established to provide nationwide coverage has a chance of doing something for the children; deviating from the nationwide program lessens that chance.

It is suggested that a more useful alternative is for Senators to issue a press release whenever a child from his or her State is being featured on all Senate mail, nationwide. In the future, either the Service Department or the National Center will notify Senators when a child from their State is being featured on a mailing. The National Center includes geographic diversity in its factors for determining its photograph publication schedule (see Appendix C), so

all Senators should have an opportunity to participate in this manner unless they are so fortunate as to have no missing children from their States. Additionally, with the inclusion of non-custodial parental kidnappings in the Senate program, the likelihood will increase that a piece of Senate mail will be directly instrumental in the recovery of a child. If so, and if the pattern holds true that no child has ever been recovered in the State from which abducted, as the result of the circulation of his or her picture, Senators would be able to point to their and other Senators' participation in the established program as part of the reason for its success.



APPENDIX A

PUBLIC LAW 99-87

[Public Law 99-87, 99th Congress]

AN ACT To amend title 3, United States Code, to authorize the use of penalty and franked mail in efforts relating to the location and recovery of missing children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO USE PENALTY AND FRANKED MAIL.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—(1) Chapter 32 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“§ 3220. Use of official mail in the location and recovery of missing children

“(a)(1) The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, after consultation with appropriate public and private agencies, shall prescribe general guidelines under which penalty mail may be used to assist in the location and recovery of missing children. The guidelines shall provide information relating to—

“(A) the form and manner in which materials and information relating to missing children (such as biographical data and pictures, sketches, or other likenesses) may be included in penalty mail;

“(B) appropriate sources from which such materials and information may be obtained;

“(C) the procedures by which such materials and information may be obtained; and

“(D) any other matter which the Office considers appropriate.

“(2) Each executive department and independent establishment of the Government of the United States shall prescribe regulations under which penalty mail sent by such department or establishment may be used in conformance with the guidelines prescribed under paragraph (1).

“(b) The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards shall prescribe for their respective Houses rules and regulations, and shall take such other action as the Committee or Commission considers necessary and proper, in order that purposes similar to those of subsection (a) may, in the discretion of the congressional official or office concerned, be carried out by the use of franked mail sent by such official or office.

“(c) As used in this section, ‘Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’ and ‘Office’ each means the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Department of Jus-

tice, as established by section 201 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974."

(2) The analysis for chapter 32 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"3220. Use of official mail in the location and recovery of missing children."

(b) **DEFINITION.**—Section 3201 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking out "and";

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(6) 'missing child' has the meaning provided by section 403(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974."

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—(1) Section 3204(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out "section," and inserting in lieu thereof "section 3220(a) of this title,".

(2) Section 733 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence of the second undesignated paragraph the following: "Franks may also contain information relating to missing children as provided in section 3220 of title 39."

SEC. 2. ISSUANCE OF GUIDELINES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS

(a) **GUIDELINES.**—The guidelines described in section 3220(a)(1) of title 39, United States Code, as added by this Act, shall be prescribed not later than ninety days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The regulations described in subsection (a)(2) of section 3220 of title 39, United States Code, as added by this Act, and the rules and regulations described in subsection (b) of such section, as so added, shall be prescribed not later than one hundred and eighty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. REPORTS.

(a) **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, a written report containing the matter described in subsection (b) shall be prepared by—

(1) the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and submitted to the President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and submitted to the President pro tempore of the Senate; and

(3) the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards and submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) **CONTENT OF REPORTS.**—Each report under this section shall include—

(1) an assessment of the effectiveness with which any authority provided by section 3220 of title 39, United States Code, as added by this Act, has (during the period covered by the report) been used, insofar as such authority was subject to guidelines or rules and regulations prescribed by the reporting entity;

(2) recommendations as to whether the authority under such section should, insofar as such authority was subject to such guidelines or rules and regulations, be extended beyond the termination date otherwise applicable under section 5; and

(3) any other information which the reporting entity considers appropriate.

SEC. 4. CLARIFICATION RELATING TO COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority provided by section 3220(b) of title 39, United States Code, as added by this Act, shall not be considered to be subject to the authority of any agency within the executive branch of the Government of the United States to coordinate programs relating to missing children.

SEC. 5. TERMINATION DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 and any guidelines, rules, or regulations prescribed to carry out such amendments shall cease to be effective two and one-half years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Approved August 9, 1985.

Legislative History—S. 1195:

House Report No. 99-226, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Post Office and Civil Service).

Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):

May 22, considered and passed Senate.

July 29, considered and passed House, amended.

July 31, Senate concurred in House amendments with amendments.

Aug. 1, House concurred in Senate amendments.

APPENDIX B

SENATE RULES AND REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MASS-MAIL

PICTURES OF MISSING CHILDREN

SEC. 10. (a) All mass-mailings, except town-meeting notices, that are mailed as "self-mailers" shall bear on the address panel a picture of and information about a missing child, and all letters prepared with the Senate Correspondence Management System (CMS) that are folded, inserted in envelopes, and mailed by the Senate Service Department shall be inserted in window envelopes bearing the picture of and information about the same missing child whose picture appears on mass-mailings mailed during the same work-week, unless (1) the Senator, committee chairman, or other office head for whom a mass-mailing or CMS mailing is being sent directs that such picture and information not be printed on a particular mailing, or (2) the Director of the Senate Service Department finds that the printing of such pictures and information will significantly slow the processing of the mail. No other official mail of the Senate shall be used for the mass dissemination of pictures of and information about missing children.

(b) Only pictures of and information about missing children that are provided by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (hereinafter in this section referred to as the Center) are to be printed on mass-mail and envelopes subject to this section. The Senate Service Department shall be the liaison with the Center for obtaining such pictures and information.

(c) The Director of the Senate Service Department, in consultation with the Executive Director of the Center or his or her designee, shall make arrangements to receive from the Center by noon Wednesday of each fourth week photographs of and information about four missing children to be used in the preparation of printing plates for mass-mailings and CMS window envelopes subject to this section during the following four work-weeks.

(d)(1) The picture and information for a particular work-week shall be made part of the printing plates prepared during such week for mass-mailings subject to this section that have received final clearance for printing ("blue line approval") from the Senators, committee chairmen, or other office heads for whom the mass-mailings are being prepared. To the greatest extent practicable, all such printing plates prepared during a work-week shall bear the photograph of and information about the same missing child. If the

¹ Adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration on November 21, 1985, pursuant to Public Law 99-87.

printing of a mass-mailing extends into the following week or weeks, the printing plates for such mailing need not be changed. Whenever information is received from the Center that a child has been found whose picture and information are currently being printed on mass-mailings, the Director of the Senate Service Department shall determine whether or not printing plates currently in use or awaiting use shall be discarded and new plates prepared.

(2) The picture and information for a particular work-week shall be overprinted by the Senate Service Department on window envelopes for CMS mail provided to the Service Department by the Senator, committee chairman, or other office head for whom such mail is being sent.

(e) The Senate Service Department shall transmit to the Center at the end of each week a list of the mass-mailings and CMS letters mailed that week indicating for each work order the kind of mailing, the State to which mailed, the approximate number of pieces, and the child whose picture appeared thereon.

APPENDIX C

PROTOCOL OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN FOR COMPILATION AND SELECTION OF MISSING CHILDREN'S PICTURES FOR MEDIA/PRESS AND PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

To: All interested parties.

From: John B. Rabun, Deputy Director, Technical Assistance.

Re: Missing children picture selection Protocol.

The Protocol that follows is fully utilized by the staff of the National Center for compilation and selection of missing children's pictures for all media/press and private sector initiatives. It assists in basing judgment in fact and making more consistent the way in which children are selected. Any deviation from this Protocol requires the prior approval of the Deputy Director/TA with justification supplied.

1. Children selected should represent a broad cross-spectrum of the entire country by sex, race, age and geographical region.

2. There must be a current N.C.I.C. Missing Person File entry on each child selected (and/or C.P.I.C.).

3. There must be on file at the National Center all pertinent bio-information considered standard for our 800-Hotline system to handle sightings, including an original photograph of the child and a signed parental permission form. (1-800-843-5678)

4. There must be on file at the National Center a *Certified Copy* of any custodial interference type Warrant against the non-custodial parental abductor, especially in all such cases originating in CA, IA, MA, NM, NV, SC, SD, and UT. Alternatives are (1.) an NLETS message from the law enforcement agency on the case stating the Warrant Number, name of the subject of the Warrant and the charge, and name of the custodial parent, (2.) or a signed letter-form stating same from the prosecutor or law enforcement officer. (The National Center's ORI for NCIC/NLETS is DC001069W.)

5. Priority should be given children never used before in/by that particular medium to assure fairness. Children selected having been used before in/by that particular medium should receive lower priority.

6. Priority should be given to cases occurring most recently and to cases in which there have been substantial active leads and investigational contact with/through our 800 system and Technical Advisors. (Cases appearing to have investigational momentum wherein results may be forthcoming should continue to be pro-actively assisted.)

A telephone call to the parents of each child selected for airing/printing and to the law enforcement officer/agent having case responsibility will be made on the week before initial airing/printing as will another NCIC check (CPIC). "Shelf-life" of printed public

display should be *limited* to 1-month for non-custodial parental kidnapping and voluntary missing cases and 3-months for abduction by unknown individual cases. All photos aired/published must indicate name of child and type of case under/on each photo [Abducted By Unknown Individual, Parental Kidnapping, Endangered Run-away].

APPENDIX D

COMMUNICATION FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

NATIONAL CENTER FOR
MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN,
Washington, DC, July 23, 1987.

Hon. WENDELL H. FORD,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FORD: In January 1986, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children began working with the U.S. Senate Rules Committee and the Senate Service Department to implement S. 1195 which allowed for the placement of missing children photographs on federal mail. Since that time, 73 different children from 37 states, Canada, and Mexico have been featured.

The response to this program has been excellent, not only from the public, but also from other federal agencies whose employees saw photographs on Senate mail and wished to begin a similar program. To date, 30 different federal agencies are participating in some type of missing children photograph campaign. Twenty utilize the same photographs that appear on Senate mail, three receive mailing inserts, and seven receive individual photographs used to satisfy their particular requirements.

As mentioned earlier, 37 of the 50 states have been represented over the past 17 months. It is our goal to select a cross-section of children who represent a wide range of states, ages, sex, and race. To ensure that *all* children whose photographs are released by the Center are indeed missing, and whose cases law enforcement agents and parents feel could benefit from such an effort, our criteria *must* be very strict. Thus, not all children whose cases are on file with the Center will be made available for photo distribution. Currently, 327 cases are what the Center refers to as "media-ready" of the 8,260 active cases on file (see Photo Distribution Protocol).

Although no child is known to have been located as a direct result of the Senate mail program, the response has been good. The Center's toll-free Hotline receives 20 to 30 calls per week in response to Senate mailings. When constituents receive mailings from their Senators, they read them. Because they do so, they see the picture of the missing child and usually at least make a mental note that a child is missing and *their* Senator has asked for *their* help in locating the child. This enhances the possibility that this individual will remember the child's face and will call the Hotline if he or she sees anything that might lead to the recovery of a child.

Also, it is important to note that all of the calls received by the Hotline in response to this program have been helpful and/or supportive. As I am sure you know, the wide distribution of missing children photographs has received criticism from some who say that it is exploitive. Persons responding to Senate mail have been pleased that their Senator was concerned about helping to locate missing children. More importantly, 114 children *have* been located as the direct result of children's photographs being displayed. It *does* help.

The Center has just a few suggestions for enhancing the effectiveness of your photo program. First, if we could place the Service Department on a monthly rather than a yearly schedule, it would allow for more timely display of children's photographs. For example, if a child becomes missing, the Center would have the option of requesting that the Service Department feature this child within one to two weeks of disappearance. As currently implemented, the Service Department receives a one-year supply of photographs in camera-ready label form. This means that any child featured on 1987 Senate mail must have been missing by December 1986.

Next, we would like the senators to consider the use of non-custodial parental kidnapped children's photographs in addition to those of children abducted by unknown individuals. As you will note from the attached list of photo recoveries, most children located have been voluntarily missing or the victims of parental kidnapping. Children who are parentally kidnapped are much more likely to be attending school, permitted to participate in outside-the-home activities and are generally more visible to the public than the child abducted by an unknown individual. Thus, there is a greater likelihood that this child might be seen by a citizen who would call our Hotline.

The Center is very grateful for your continued support through participation in this vital campaign and hopes that more senators will see the value of this program and participate. Only by continuing to ask the public to look for these children can we hope to locate them.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

CARLA A. BRANCH,
Communications Manager.

JOHN B. RABUN, Jr.,
Deputy Director, Technical Assistance.

MISSING CHILDREN RECOVERED THROUGH PICTURES

[Total recovered: 114]

Name	Why missing	Picture location
Marjorie Aragon.....	Voluntarily missing	Poster.
Regina Baker.....	do	Television.
Wavie Batson.....	do	Readers Digest.
Christy Boynton.....	do	Milk carton. Grocery bag.
Rebecca Dawn Brockett.....	do	Safeway shopping bag.
Ashleigh Brodsky.....	Parental abduction.....	Adam 3 (see note 1).
Kelly D. Brown.....	do	Hour Magazine.

MISSING CHILDREN RECOVERED THROUGH PICTURES—Continued

(Total recovered: 114)

Name	Why missing	Picture location
Bonnie Bullock	do	Milk Carton.
Carrie Carter	do	Shopping bag.
Debbie Caruso	do	Missing 1 (see note 2).
Kathy Caruso	do	Do.
Sarah Caruso	do	Poster in 7-11 stores.
Mary Charles	ABUI (see note 5)	Local newspaper.
Cynthia Clark	Parental abduction	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Justin Clark	do	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Shannon Coleman	do	Local TV.
Terrance Connor	do	Adam Song (see note 3).
Michael Cook	do	Good Morning America.
Patience Curry	do	Poster.
Brandon Dawson	do	Adam Song (see note 3).
Ryan Doherty	do	Child Search (see note 4).
Nora Doherty	do	Do.
Dawn Dopke	do	TV—Salisbury, MD.
Ann Dopke	do	Do.
Cynthia Elfton	Voluntarily missing	TV—11 P.M. News.
Sharon Elfton	do	Do.
Phyllis Elfton	do	Do.
Daniel Ariel Etlin	Parental abduction	TV—Donohue show rerun.
Gregory Filimonuk	do	Poster and truck.
Michele Filimonuk	do	Do.
Shawn Fitzpatrick	do	Adam (see note 1).
Edward Fitzpatrick	do	Do.
Christopher Fulmer	do	Missing 2 (see note 2).
Julia Gardner	do	Picture.
Rebecca Graham	do	Poster.
Renje Grimes	do	Advo-system mailer.
Joshua Guerino	do	Missing 3 (see note 2).
Jessica Hajjizadeh	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Jason Hammond	do	Good Morning America.
Victoria Harrison	do	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Michael Heim	do	Do.
Richard Hendrickson	Voluntarily missing	Missing 2 (see note 2).
Crystal Henning	Parental abduction	Child Search (see note 4).
Joshua High	do	Magazine "Living in SC".
Rebecca Honea	do	Poster.
Howard Humke	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Nicole Humke	do	Do.
J.B. Humphrey	do	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Lori Crystal Hyde	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Evan Jarschauer	do	Child Search (see note 4).
John Paul Joans II	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Kathy Johnson	do	Do.
Kristy Johnson	do	Do.
Stephanie Kallos	do	Do.
Adrienne Kelly	Voluntarily missing	Poster.
Melissa Klein	Parental abduction	Adam 3 (see note 1).
Rachel Kramer	Voluntarily missing	Newspaper, local article.
Nicholas Ladendorf	Parental abduction	Child Search (see note 4).
Yolanda Laird	do	Picture.
Jennifer Lenker	do	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Barbara Lenox	do	Child Search (see note 1).
Michael Lenox	do	Do.
Cody Lewis	do	Do.
Corilee Lewis	do	Do.
Nathan Markey	do	Do.
(girl) Martin	Unknown	Readers Digest.
Benjamin Martinez	Parental abduction	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Brian McCane	do	Do.

MISSING CHILDREN RECOVERED THROUGH PICTURES—Continued

(Total recovered: 114)

Name	Why missing	Picture location
Kimberly McCowan	do	Poster and shopping bag.
Theresa McDonald	do	Adam 3 (see note 1).
Edwin McDonald	do	Do.
Stephanie Michno	do	Advo-systems mailer.
Cadence Miller	do	Missing 3 (see note 2).
Christien Miller	do	Do.
Kathleen Mitchell	do	TV—Cincinnati, OH.
Morgan Neilsen	do	Child Search (see note 4).
Amesha Nelson-Sturup	do	Advo-systems mailer.
Darlene Packard	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Jeanette Packwood	do	Child Search (see note 4).
Misty Penny	ABUI (see note 5)	Poster.
Brandy Penny	do	Do.
Jay Leon Phillips	do	Parade magazine.
Joanna Pierce	Parental abduction	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Russell Rabius	do	Adam 3 (see note 1).
Heather Rayburn	do	Do.
Patricia Reed	do	Poster.
Jesus Reynoso	ABUI (see note 5)	Do.
Bryan Ritcher	Parental abduction	Picture.
Jesus Rios	do	Poster.
Westley Savoy	do	Missing 3 (see note 2).
Raymond Savoy	do	Do.
Alexandra Schmidtberger	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Neil Sheehan	do	Adam Song (see note 3).
Clint J. Stine	ABUI (see note 5)	Newspaper.
Lisa Stock	Parental abduction	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Valerie Stockie	do	Do.
Benjamin Studer	do	Missing 2 (see note 2).
Mallory Sutton	ABUI (see note 5)	Good Morning America.
Jennifer Swisher	Parental abduction	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Pablo Torres	Lost	Child Search (see note 4).
Johnny Ron Travis, Jr.	ABUI (see note 5)	Poster.
Susan Travitsky	Parental abduction	Local TV.
Leann Travitsky	do	Do.
Brian Trimble	do	Adam 2 (see note 1).
Victoria Vick	do	Poster.
Matthew Vignau	do	Good Morning America.
Sarah Vignau	do	Do.
Stephan Vinyard	do	Local TV.
Melissa Watson	Voluntarily missing	Milk carton.
Alisha Whitelaw	Parental abduction	Hour Magazine.
Kristen Whitelaw	do	Do.
Richard Wolanski	do	Adam 1 (see note 1).
Heidi Wright	do	Toys-R-Us.
Doria Yarborough	do	Picture.

Notes:

- 1—Adam 1, Adam 2, and Adam 3 refer to the 1st, 2d, and 3d showings, respectively, of "Adam."
 2—Missing 1, Missing 2, and Missing 3 refer to the 1st, 2d, and 3d showings, respectively, of "Missing: Have you seen this child?"
 3—TV show, "Adam, His Song Continues." Sequel to "Adam."
 4—A 2-minute spot of NBC-TV.
 5—Abducted By Unknown Individual. (Previously termed "Stranger Abduction.")